

neighborhood, in a place where both he and his dog were known. He resolved therefore to abandon the animal to himself, and take a road across the country which he was sure his dog did not know, and could not follow. He took that road, but, being on horseback, he could not get across the enclosed fields. He at length came to a gate, which he closed behind him, and went about a half a mile farther, to a farmhouse where both his sister and sweetheart lived; and at that place he remained till after breakfast time. The people of the house were all examined on the trial, and no one had either seen sheep or heard them mentioned, save one man, who came up to the young man as he was standing at the stable-door, and told him that his dog had the sheep safe enough down at the Crooked Yett, and he needed not hurry himself. He answered that the sheep were not his—they were young Mr. Thompson's, who had left them to his charge; and he was in search of a man to drive them, which made him come off his road. After this discovery it was impossible to get quit of them; so he went down and took possession of the stolen property once more, carried them on and disposed of them; and, finally, the transaction cost him his life. The dog, for the last four or five miles that he had brought the sheep, could have no other guide to the road his master had gone, but the smell of his pony's feet.

DORIC CLUB.

At a special meeting of the members of the Doric Club, held at the Club Rooms, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., the following resolutions previously prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, were read, adopted and ordered to be published:—

Resolved 1—That the members of this Club deem it incumbent on them, in the present alarming posture of affairs to declare their sentiments of unalterable attachment to their King and country, their firm determination to maintain the interests of both at any and every hazard, and cannot too strongly deprecate any attempt to introduce republican principles into our form of government, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Resolved 2—That the unconstitutional measures adopted by the House of Assembly during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, and 'cheerfully' seconded by his excellency the Earl of Gosford, meet with our decided disapprobation, and are new proofs, were any wanting, of the fixed determination of the House of Assembly to obstruct the administration of Government, and of the rottenness of the system of conciliation heretofore pursued.

Resolved 3—That the course pursued by the Earl of Gosford on his assuming the administration of the Government of Lower Canada presents a marked contrast not only to the conduct of Lord Aylmer in this Province, but to that of Sir John Colborne and of Sir Francis Bond Head in Upper Canada, has elicited expressions of merited contempt from all parties, and we now feel ourselves called upon publicly to declare our disapprobation of the course of his political career, recommending to our fellow-constitutionalists immediately to petition our most gracious Sovereign to recall his Lordship from the government of this province, and trusting that his recall will be a precursor to his impeachment in the House of Lords.

Resolved 4—that we have read with no less surprise than disgust the following paragraph in a printed paper purporting to be an address from the house of assembly of this province to his Majesty and both houses of Imperial Parliament.

'We have at least the satisfaction of seeing that the inhabitants of this province, of every creed and of every origin, are satisfied with the share they have in the provincial representation, and that our fellow subjects of the less numerous origin in particular, acknowledge the spirit of justice and brotherly love, with which we have endeavoured to ensure to all the inhabitants of the country, a participation in its political and natural advantages. We perceive in this happy union, another guarantee of good government and an antidote against the tortuous policy which it is sought to support by unjust distinctions.'

Resolved 5—That the foregoing paragraph has roused in our minds similar feelings of indignation to those which have been already publicly expressed by our fellow constitutionalists at Quebec, it being not the less remarkable for its mendacity than for the glaring attempt to blindfold the British Parliament and the British people, and that we consider it to be a gross insult to the British and Irish inhabitants of this province, who, instead of being that insignificant handful which it is the object of the House of Assembly to represent them, are a body important in numbers, distinguished in talent, pre-eminent in wealth, fearless in avowing, and determined to be firm in maintaining, their principles.

Resolved 6—That we protest against the unjust squandering of the public money by the House of Assembly in vexatious persecutions of public officers, and call upon his Majesty's Government to guarantee that the monies hereafter to be contributed by the inhabitants of the colony towards the support of the Civil Government shall not be applied to purposes purely of a nature to foster national distinctions and personal animosities.

Resolved 7—That we further most solemnly protest against any interference with

the vested rights of the clergy in this province, and that any attempt made to appropriate the revenue derived from the clergy reserves to secular purposes is both unjust and uncalled for.

Resolved 8—That as our sole aim and object is to secure equal rights and privileges to all classes of our fellow subjects in this province, we view the project of the annexation of the island of Montreal to Upper Canada as fraught with the greatest difficulty, as unjust in principle, and as sacrificing for our selfish aggrandizement the interests of a large portion of the inhabitants of British and Irish descent in Quebec and the Townships, who have strenuously co-operated with the inhabitants of Montreal in their efforts to obtain deliverance from the withering domination of an illiterate, anti-commercial and anti-British faction.

Resolved 9—That we strongly recommend to our oppressed and insulted fellow countrymen throughout this Province, not to relax in urging on his Majesty's Government by means of meetings, addresses, and petitions, the absolute necessity of a union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, by which alone can they expect to enjoy any share in the representative branch of the Provincial Parliament, or to complete the magnificent and enterprising improvements contemplated by our Sister Provinces.

Resolved 10—That our sole dependence in our present difficulties being upon the Legislative Council, we cannot too strongly urge on the members of that honorable body the strenuous advocacy of British and Irish interests; and that those members who have so nobly discharged their duties during the present session merit the warmest expressions of our thanks and esteem.

Resolved 11—That we deem it absolutely necessary at this momentous crisis that constitutionalists should urgently press onward towards obtaining an IMMEDIATE congressional meeting of deputies from Upper and Lower Canada, whose expression of sentiments should be deemed by us as our own, and who might depend upon our zealous and persevering support and co-operation.

Resolved 12—That as Constitutionalists have appealed to the native justice and magnanimity of their King and the British people, and conjured them by the ties of common kindred and deliver them from worse than Egyptian bondage, we hope they will not be deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity; for if deserted by the British Government and the British people rather than submit to the degradation of being subjects of a French-Canadian republic we are determined by our own right arms to work out our deliverance from the galling yoke; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we are ready mutually to pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

By order,

THOS. WALTER JONES, M. D.
Secretary. D. C.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The *Canadien* of Wednesday, 6th inst. in copying from the *Vindicator* a distorted statement of the labours of the overpaid fabricators of abortive laws, whose work, on being assayed in the Upper House, is generally found to contain so much dross as to render it unworthy of receiving the Royal Stamp, endeavours to throw the blame of all the evils arising from the ignorance, or worse, of our Representative Branch on the much calumniated Legislative council, and announces, with a tone of authority in a passage rendered conspicuous by the employment of capital letters; 'to those to whom it appertains that the Representatives of Lower Canada have for the last time proceeded to business with the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, (le Conseil Legislatif ACTUEL.)' We were at first inclined to treat this bombastic threat as a gratuitous flourish of the Editor of the *Canadien*, and to consider the authoritative manner in which it is delivered, as an editorial gasconade; but we have now reason to believe that, ridiculous and insolent as the threat appears, it nevertheless expresses the present determination of the Leader, and the more violent portion of the assembly that they will not, when the legislature may be again summoned to meet, attend in their places; and, the assembly being therefore without a quorum, they expect effectually to prevent the public business from being transacted. It might naturally be supposed that whilst the statements of the Commissioners are under consideration and the decision of the Imperial parliament is expected, these patriots might defer the adoption of such extreme measures until they, at least, found that the redress of their real grievances was refused. But such a proceeding is too rational to suit the state of our revolutionary agitators, who do not hesitate to say, that if the decision of the Imperial Parliament amounts to the full accordance of all their demands—why—well and good—they will go on a little longer and continue to acknowledge that Canada is a British colony; but, if it does not fully meet their views, they will then regard it as nothing, take their own course and if England chooses to retain Lower Canada, as a colony, she must do so by military force.

This doctrine was not, we believe, openly breached whilst the Legislature of this Province was yet in session; it is therefore not unlikely that the Montreal wing of the Assembly have now assumed this language in reliance on the encouragement they imagine they have received, from occurrences without this province, to urge bolder claims in a more determined manner. But whatever hopes the agitators may cherish—whatever encouragement they may have received, it is clear that as nothing has been gained, so nothing is to be gained by concession on the part of Government, and that what are falsely termed conciliatory measures, are ever received by the disaffected as a confessed weakness on the part of those who adopt them, and consequently only lead to new and increased demands. If, however, the representative branch of the legislature in this colony is bent upon interrupting the Government by refusing to meet and transact business with the co-ordinate branch of the legislature, they virtually renounce the Constitution which has been conferred upon them by the generosity of the Mother Country; and if England still deems the possession of these Colonies worth retaining, it is clear that no half measures will avail against such a spirit, and it requires to be promptly repressed in those who threaten to resort to it.—But since they seek for a new Constitution, and the framing of it will require much time and consideration, the most ready measure will be for the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Constitutional Act 31, Geo. III. Cap. 31, and let the Government whilst the new Constitution is hatching, again to be vested in a Governor and council. A temporary suspension of the powers exercised or assumed, by the representative branch, might afford future candidates for Provincial senatorial honors time for cool reflection,—to some of them the opportunity of learning a little of that trade of government they are so anxious, though so ill qualified, to exercise,—to all the necessity of wielding the powers entrusted to them with moderation and impartiality, and a just regard for the rights and privileges, by the constitution vested in the co-ordinate branches. As to the dream of Canada becoming an independent State, protected by England, but governing itself, it is too absurd to merit a moment's serious thought. If it were attempted, on the first difference with America Canada would become a portion of the United States, and the Lower Canadians know that a mortal blow would then be given to their institutions, their language, and their laws; which, under every insult and provocation, have, to this moment, been faithfully preserved to them under the benignant rule and protection of England.

Never, since our arrival in U. Canada were we aware of a state of so much political excitement as exists at the present moment, particularly in Toronto. The all-absorbing topic is the late changes that have taken place in the Executive Council, and the determined stand which the Governor has taken to support the Constitutional privileges which he was appointed to protect, independent of the malignant cavillings of the mal-contented. Whether his views upon the subject were or were not altogether correct is a mere matter of individual opinion; and if that opinion could for a short time be suspended, the decision of the home Legislature regarding it would be known and conclusive. As it is, the radicals are making a handle of it for their own particular purposes, and, dreading a dissolution, are zealously engaged in combating the results which they tremble at should they again be called upon to meet their constituents face to face. They threaten, after the example of their illiterate and demi-savage brethren of Lower Canada, to STOP THE SUPPLIES...let them even do so—his Excellency Sir F. B. Head, has given them a specimen, in no trifling way either, that he is prepared for anything that they dare attempt, and has nerve enough to meet every exigency. Their activity in preparing for the approaching storm is equal to their fears. Petitions are printed and circulated throughout the various sections of the country, for signature, approbatory of their magnanimous and patriotic career during the present Parliament, praying for a re-return, should Sir Francis think proper to send them to the right about, and condemnatory of his conduct in accepting the resignation of his imbecile Council. These petitions are generally accompanied by a *hired* deputation, whose object is to get up meetings, at which they may have an opportunity of spouting treason, and disgorging themselves of the thread-bare falsehoods with which the public have been so frequently gulled. So far their self interested views are right, as many of them look forward to place and power, and but few can afford to willingly part with an easy earned Ten Shillings *per diem*. The children of this world being wiser in their generation than the children of light.—For 'the God of this world hath blinded their eyes.'—*Hamilton Gazette*.

The estimation in which Mr. Papineau is held by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick may be inferred from the following copy of a portion of the Journals of that house. On this subject the *Gazette* of this city furnishes the following true and laconic remark:—

'It would thus appear that to compare a person to Papineau is deemed an insult by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, and a member guilty of such an offence is obliged to make an apology both to the House and to the Member so insulted.'

Monday, March 7.

The Houses were then in course of debate upon the subject of the Deputation, and what members should compose the same.

When certain words were used by Mr. End, member for the county of Gloucester, in reference to the Speaker as one of the deputation, and they were directed to be taken down, and are as follows:—

'You are akin to Papineau in politics... you are too much imbued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate;'

On motion of Mr. A. L. Wilmot, Whereas William End, Esquire, one of the members of this House for the county of Gloucester, did this day in debate address his Honour the Speaker, while in the Chair, with the words following, 'You are akin to Papineau in politics—you are too much imbued with his principles and sentiments...and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate;'

Resolved, That the said words be transferred to the Committee of Privileges to report thereon to this House.—*Quebec Gaz.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following letter from the seat of the Indian war in Florida. It is from Major ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Gaines, and son of Judge Hitchcock, who died some years since in this town. It was addressed to his mother, now residing in this place.—*Burlington, Vt. Free Press*.

FORT DRANE, (GEN. CLINCH'S PLANTATION.)

March 12, 1836.

I wrote to you from Fort King, about the 22d ult., and told you of the intention of Gen. Gaines to go towards Tampa Bay, and to Tampa, if not interrupted by the Indians.

We marched south on the 25th, and on the 27th had a battle with the Indians at the Withlacoochee (Amazura) river, at the place where Gen. Clinch fought them the 31st December. We changed our position on the 28th and went lower down, where we had another battle. Both of these fights took place across the river, the Indians on one side and we on the other, the river being about 40 yards wide. On the 29th, the Indians crossed the river and attacked us in our camp, and fought two hours or more. We drove them off and held our position. On the 1st of March, there was no fighting, but on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, there was fighting every day, especially on the 3d and 5th. On the night of the 5th the Indians sent to ask for peace. The messenger was told to come in the morning; and on the 6th, several of the chiefs, with an interpreter, came within 200 yds. of the camp, and I was sent to hear them and make answer. The result was, that the Indians requested time to consult their chief, *Micanopi*, whom they consider a Governor, and the General told them, by me, that if they would promise to cease from all acts of hostility and remain south of the river, and attend a council when required to do so, he would not molest them. They promised all this, and after five or six days, we came here.

The war is certainly checked, if not ended. The Indians undoubtedly wish to make peace; but the terms intended to be imposed upon them by the Government they may think too hard to comply with, and they may break out again. I shall have nothing more to do with them, and am not even honored with a wound, tho' I was standing by Gen. Gaines, when he received a ball through his lower lip, which knocked out one of his lower teeth. We have had all the varieties of a campaign—marching in cold and hot, wet and dry weather...on plenty and on nothing, till we tried the meat of our horses, &c. &c.

Later intelligence from Florida, favors the opinion expressed by Major Hitchcock, that the war is nearly at an end. The Georgia Courier of the 16th ult. contains a letter from a correspondent at Savannah, which states that 'a treaty has been made with the Indians.' We hope it is true, & it may be so.

TEXAS.

By the New Orleans Bee of March 15th, we learn that Santa Anna is before the town of San Antonio [the same that was captured so gallantly by Milan] with 4000 troops. There were but 200 Texians in the fort under Col. Travers, who, on being requested by Santa Anna to surrender immediately and unconditionally, sent word back that he would resist to the last, even if he had five thousand men with him, a force of 1200 Texians, well armed and equipped, were in the neighborhood. Still later information states that the Mexicans have but one thousand troops besieging San Antonio, and that Cos commands them—the great body of Santa Anna's army from fear of the American titles, having refused to enter Texas. A proclamation is published by Santa Anna, dated camp on the river Nueces, Feb. 17, in which he calls the Texians 'ungrateful adventurers and wretches, who have appropriated to themselves our territories,' and speaks of the 'treacherous' sacrifice of the Mexicans at Anhuac, Goliad and Bejar. He threatens vengeance on the Texians, and their abettors of New Orleans, New York, Boston, and Mobile.—*N. Y. Star*. Still later...New Orleans, March 17. The schooner W. A. Turue, arrived yesterday in seven days from Matagorda. Through the politeness of Captain Brookfield, we have obtained the particulars of the late siege by the Mexicans of San An-

tonio de Beliar, as ascertained at Matagorda when he left.

The besieging army was commanded by Generals Sesma and Cos. It consisted of 40 companies of infantry, numbering at an average 60 or 70 men each, and about 1600 cavalry under Folisaris...with 500 mules and baggage of all kinds. These were seen and numbered by Capt. Dormit, of the Texian army, previous to their engagement. The Texians in the fort were infantry and some cavalry for foraging expeditions under the command of Colonels Bowie and Travers, numbering about two hundred.

The assault on the fort of Aimo, in the town of San Antonio, commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 28th February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft, as an indication that no quarters would be given. The garrison being well supplied with eighteen pounders planted on the fort, made them play with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with its artillery. This continued until 7 P. M. when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town, and retire to an encampment within two miles; after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an immediate draft of one third of all Texians capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting Governor. But so eager were the Texians in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matagorda, 'not one third only but all able bodied citizens volunteered.'—Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They act on the offensive in their future operations.

For the Missississipi Standard.

Mr. Editor,

The 35th Section of the Constitutional 'Act,' on which were founded the observations which I made in my last letter, respecting the 'rest of accustomed dues and rights,' remaining, after confirming 'the Clergy of the Church of Rome,' in the possession and enjoyment of their ancient privileges, is followed by distinct clauses which have for their object the making of 'a permanent appropriation of lands in the said Provinces, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.' The 36th Section directs that one seventh part of all lands granted by the Crown shall be allotted and appropriated 'for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy—that no grant shall be valid, or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so allotted and appropriated within the Township or Parish to which such lands so to be granted shall appertain.' The 37th Section enacts, 'that all and every the rents, profits or emoluments which may at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the province in which the same shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose whatever.'

From these two Sections of the Constitutional 'Act' it appears that a certain portion of land is by law 'allotted and appropriated for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy'—that without this allotment of one seventh part, no grant can be 'valid or effectual' in any Township where such allotment shall not have been made—and that the revenue accruing from such allotments cannot be legally 'applicable' to any 'other use or purpose whatever.'

The precise meaning of the three words, 'a Protestant clergy,' I will not attempt to limit or define. Various, conflicting meanings, not always unaccompanied with undue heat and animosity, have been assigned to them in times past; but that the 'allotment' to the extent of one seventh part of the lands granted under, and by virtue of the Constitutional 'Act' is an important part of the law of the land, 'for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy' can admit of no difference of opinion.

The 'allotment' for such purposes is a wise and judicious measure. It provides for the support of religion in the Townships within this province, a sufficiency, if properly managed, for all useful purposes, without burthening a single individual, or taking aught from the pockets of one man to be put into the hands of another. But it is, nevertheless, a measure which has, frequently most unjustly been condemned and denounced, not by the members of the church of Rome, but by Protestants themselves; and it now appears that the committee of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, have given countenance to the unjust clamour, without assigning any reasons why the 'clergy reserves' should in particular, be held up as a grievance. What the grounds of their complaints are I know not. None is specified. They drop in gratuitously as by accident, in remarking on a part of his Excellency's opening speech which had not the remotest allusion to the 'clergy reserves,' either for good or for evil.

Complaints, however, have been made these twenty years against the 'clergy reserves,' on the ground that, being scattered through each and every Township, they have served as a 'bar' to the improvement of the country, and to the opening of roads. Complaints of this kind have been urged with much zeal, and laid before the King and the Imperial Parliament on several occasions, by persons who did not hesitate to denounce the 'clergy reserves' as 'practical nuisances in the Province.'

On this complaint I beg leave to remark that if the 'clergy reserves' have been nuisances on the ground stated, the lands granted to 'Leaders

of Townships, and to many other individuals, in quantities varying from 1000 to 20,000 acres, not excepting even Seigniories, have necessarily been greater 'nuisances,' so that if the object of the committee is to remove every 'bar' to improvement out of the way, they should demand that every granted lot of land in the province, which is not yet improved, should be resumed.

With regard to obstructions which the 'clergy reserves' are alleged to have put in the way of improvements, it should be first proved that they do so, and then complain. Every man residing in the country knows that the allegation is a creature of the imagination; for it admits of demonstration that the 'clergy reserves' have performed, and do still perform, their full share of all the labour which is or has been laid out on the opening and supporting of internal communications. It is not indeed saying too much, that both the 'crown and clergy reserves' have done more than their just proportion in every settled Township. On these 'reserves' squatters have always been found, because, some how or other, the system of managing them has ever been so lax as to have suffered unauthorized occupants in many instances to have remained unmolested for twenty years and upwards, without bringing them to terms, or obliging them to quit; but, in the meantime, the road laws have uniformly applied, and the labour has always been done. Now if the crown has not derived a suitable revenue from these two sevenths of 'reserves,' and, as a consequence, if the 'Protestant religion,' has not received that support to which it is by law entitled, are there any reasons which can prove that the 'reserves' have retarded the improvement of the country, and the making of roads? If the crown and the 'Protestant religion' have suffered loss, the agricultural population have gained, in the same ratio that the crown lost.

For twenty years after the 'allotment' was made no man was called upon to take out a lease, but only as he chose to apply for one—no man was called upon to pay his rent, but only as he chose, at his own convenience, to offer it at the Sheriff's office. Only one man in this country had paid up his rent in full before the year 1830.

If, then, the government, which was bound to collect this rent, 'for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy' suffered loss, and consequently failed in giving 'encouragement to the Protestant religion,' as provided for in the Constitutional 'Act,' let it be observed that this loss was the actual gain of the rural population. The 'clergy reserves' have been, and are settling, in every Township, either by persons who have taken leases, or who have settled on them without title, in as great, if not greater 'proportion, than the other lots; and hence, in most of the Townships, it will admit of demonstration that the 'clergy reserves' have made, and do make more than one 'seventh part of the communications actually effected in a Township. I do not approve of the negligent manner in which the 'reserves' have been managed. I merely wish to shew that they have not been a 'bar' to improvement, as I suppose the committee of the Constitutional Association alluded to them as a matter of grievance, on the old score of being 'practical nuisances' or obstructions to the prosperity of the country. Such a complaint cannot be sustained. If the merits of the case were strictly investigated, the result would demonstrate that the 'clergy reserves' have contributed their full one seventh of the labor that has hitherto been laid out on roads and bridges, by the inhabitants themselves, without taking into the account the Legislative grants.

That there are grounds of complaint, respecting the management of the 'clergy reserves,' I am very ready to allow. Had the respectable gentlemen of the committee intimated their desire that the provisions of the Constitutional 'Act' should be carried into effect, as they have been in Upper Canada, they would have deserved thanks. The provisions of section 36 have been acted upon in that province. The 'allotment' has, with respect to all the lands hitherto granted, been made; but not a single step, that has yet come to my knowledge, has been adopted, to give effect to the enactments, directed in sections 38, 39 and 40. These sections are clear, explicit and unambiguous. Till they are acted upon by the Governor and Council, as directed in the clearest terms, the intentions of the King and of the Imperial Parliament will remain only on paper; and the 'reserves' will continue, as they ever have, to invite the squatter, and the cupidity of the depredator to strip them of all the valuable timber which they bear. In Upper Canada the 'enactments' directed in these sections of the 'Act' have been nearly completed; in Lower Canada, they have not yet been commenced.

I am, Sir, your ob't. humble servant,
S. D.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—
This is an age of improvement. How many ways have been invented to abridge human labour! Steam has driven away every species of small craft from the rivers; and it will soon drive the stage horses from the road. Spinning is done by steam. Weaving in the same way; and the Pressman in all great establishments throws off his work by steam.

There is one kind of labour which steam has not yet touched; but perhaps some of the inventive geniuses of this inventive age, may come very nigh a pretty tolerable approximation. Steam has not yet found its way to the grey goose quill. Your taper, frequently growing dim by sitting up late to lash and thresh the radicals (*les enfans du sol*), and the three Gees, is a mournful proof to you that steam has not come to your aid: and what must be very annoying to a gentleman of your laborious pursuits, I have to inform you,

that there is a distinguished personage in my immediate vicinity who has discovered an effectual method of oversetting all your week's labors in less than no time. He is a notoriously active gentleman, and a first rate critic. You have heard, I presume, of the conjugating Dutchman, who would sooner fight than relinquish the conjugation of a verb till he got through all its moods and tenses, and then was ready to begin with the next that he heard. My neighbor will beat the Dutchman at the conjugation of a verb. Long exercise has made him perfect. There are, however, some verbs to which he is more attached than to others. Those which occupy him the most are observed to begin with L. S. C. B. P. K. He also has a peculiar knack at planning all such nouns as begin with B. B. C. S. G. M. P. N. L. L. U. and W. In the possessive case, but his principal favorites among them are M. and W. I would not, however, be understood as saying that he is peculiarly fond of every word which begins with the letter M. In the world many things have their opposite qualities. Thus heat is opposite to cold—love to hatred—truth to falsehood; and so in his case the letter M. presents to his mind both the object of his dearest regards and the object of his burning aversion and hatred. When M. presents the latter object he is heard most fervently to pray that he may be preserved, and that M. when it is followed by an S. may be burned.

His method of answering your arguments and squibs, look here, I say burn, that are bag. I am sorry that the gentleman's method of answering arguments is not entitled to the praise of a new invention. It was in high vogue in the days of Queen Mary of England, and put in practice by a pious old gentleman of the name of Bonner, but you will acknowledge that to a warm argument, it would return a warmer answer.

Who is this conjugating gentleman, and burning logician?
I WANT TO KNOW.
Stanbridge Ridge, 13th April, 1836.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—'My Native County,' does not altogether come up to the Standard; besides, it is too long.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 19, 1836.

The Elementary Education bill, rejected by the Council, provided, then, for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion, by granting money to schools, in Roman Catholic parishes, over and above what they were entitled to by the previous clauses of the Act. By this odious measure, the Protestant population, of the Townships were taxed to support Roman Catholic schools. This tax is directly repugnant to the spirit of the thirty first of the King, by which the Protestant *curia* of a Catholic Senator, is exempted from the payment of tithes to the Roman Catholic priests. The House of Assembly, however, being chiefly composed of Catholics, not content that Protestants should be wholly free from the payment of dues to the Roman church, cunningly devise an extensive scheme of taxation, to be laid upon them for the exclusive support of Roman Catholic schools, and call it an 'act for Elementary Education.'

Protestants! how do you like it?
The inhabitants of the Townships, were, from the nature of the tenure of their lands, free from the payment of *dimes* to the Roman Catholic church; by the constitutional act, a like exemption, as to that church, was given to Protestant *curia* in the Seigniories; but the Assembly, not liking this state of things, pass a bill for the taxing every Protestant in the colony, to support schools in the Roman Catholic parishes exclusively, and conceal the nature of the bill, by calling it a bill for Elementary education.

Let it be understood that we say nothing against the Roman Catholic religion,—man is accountable to God alone for his religious belief.—We merely point out the facts connected with this bill, so properly rejected by the council.

The Assembly, then, after taxing Protestants, to provide for Roman Catholic schools, very properly proceeds to tax them to support their own. Nothing less could have been expected of the Assembly. This shows most clearly its anxiety for the good of all classes of the community. Firstly, Roman Catholic schools for girls, are supported out of the general funds, and then if a district agree to pay more than £20 for a teacher, the excess is to be raised by a direct tax on the inhabitants. We, ourselves, are no enemy to a slight direct taxation, neither, apparently, is the 'French origin' majority of the House of Assembly; but we know, that the people of the Townships entertain an utter aversion to that mode of raising money. So strong is this aversion, that one farmer has declared to us, that he would not live in a country where direct taxes were imposed.

We shall, for the present, set aside all considerations of the advantages or disadvantages of direct taxation and look only

to the provisions of the Bill for Elementary Education.

By section 12th, heads of families, being electors, assemble and determine or the majority of them, what sum the school house lot, the building, and the salary of the master, is to amount to.

Section 13th enacts the mode in which the money is to be raised, if mode we can call it, for no rule is laid down, as to how it is to be levied; that is left to the majority of persons present. The tax might be imposed according to the rate of ill-will, entertained against individuals in the district, or in proportion to the members in a family, those having the greatest number of children, paying least, those having a less number paying more, and bachelors, having no children to support, or to derive advantage from the school, paying most. In that case, the last class would, in self defence, be compelled to think seriously of their condition, at the end of this ugly leap year, if good natured ladies, did not, in pity, make proposals to them before that time. In any event, the tax would be directly levied from the people, and that too BY COMPULSION. The Bill provided for the support of schools by a direct tax on individuals, both on those, who were to derive benefit from them, and on those who were to derive none. But we suspect that the Assembly had other objects in view, than the mere taxing of individuals who were to receive no benefit whatever from the money squeezed from them. It knew perfectly well, that direct taxation was repudiated by the people generally, and it thought, that, if, by any means, direct taxation could be introduced into the country, it would not be difficult for the hired newspapers and hired agents of that body, to represent the tax, as having been imposed by the Government, and thus raise dissatisfaction among the people. 'An Act for Elementary Education' presented a capital opportunity. From the popularity of the name, it was thought, that the Council would be induced to pass it, although containing the most objectionable clauses. If the Council rejected the bill, it afforded an easy occasion for vilifying that branch, by the usual slang about its obstructive character. If the bill passed, the system of direct taxation was introduced, & should the people not fret much under the first attempt, the taxation might be extended, until they were fairly broken in to stand the yoke; after which the more restive, and the more dissatisfied they proved, the better would it be for the Assembly, as it could then manufacture a fresh budget of grievances.

This is 'French-Canadian legislation; every thing is done, in the Assembly, by trickery, to forward the interests of the 'French origin' population, and to raise hard feelings against the Government, in the minds of the 'English inhabitants.' In this one instance of the bill for Elementary Education, the Legislative Council has exposed the trick and prevented its expected results.

The constitutional convention, we are glad to find, is to be assembled in the course of five or six weeks.

The number of delegates from Missiskoui, is appointed by the Parent Association to be three. Two have been already named by the Missiskoui Branch, and the third will be appointed on the same day, as that on which the other associations in the Province elect theirs, of which notice will be hereafter given.

No hay can now be had in this county, for love or money. Many cattle are dying, and should the spring remain backward a little longer, many more must die. Some farmers are feeding their stock on Indian bread.

Melancholy accident.—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Hennessey, of Bedford, aged 7 while washing a pitcher at Pike river on the 12th inst. fell in under the ice, and was drowned. The pitcher has been found, but notwithstanding that the ice has been cut in the channel, for many rods, and the most unceasing exertions have been used since, the body of the child has not to this date been discovered.

R. H. GAIRDNER, Esq., who from the first formation of the Quebec Constitutional Association has zealously performed the arduous duties of Secretary, resigned the office a few days ago, and received the thanks of the Executive committee, which he deservedly merited. At the meeting of the committee, last night, THOMAS A. YOUNG, Esq., was named in his stead. Mr. Young's habits of business, and his most intimate acquaintance with all the

public affairs of the province, make his acceptance of the charge a subject of congratulation.

CORONER'S INQUEST.
MORRISON'S PILLS.—Wednesday evening the enquiry into the cause of the death of captain John Mackenzie was resumed before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at Ratcliff workhouse. The investigation has occupied five days. After a great deal of conflicting evidence, both as to the circumstances of the pills in question, the Coroner proceeded to sum up at half-past 11. The Jury retired at one o'clock to consider of their verdict, and at four o'clock yesterday morning returned into court with a verdict of 'Manslaughter against Robert Salmon for the improper administration of large doses of Morrison's pills to the deceased. The Jury also strongly recommended that Miss Lane should be cautioned not to vend medicines again of the properties of which she is ignorant. The Coroner then issued his warrant for the apprehension of Robert Salmon, and his commitment to Newgate, and added he should bind over the churchwardens to prosecute.

Married, in this city, on the 31st ult. by the Revd. Mr. Black, Mr. Peter Smith to Miss Phoebe Cavers, daughter of Mr. James Cavers, all of this city.

The above announcement appeared in our columns of yesterday, and we have this day to record the untimely death of those two individuals, so lately made one through life, and whose fate it was to be undivided in death. On the morning of the first of April, they left this city in a cariole along with the father of the bride. When at the mouth of the Chateaugay river, the father was in the leading cariole, and at a certain place one of his horse's feet went, through the ice. So soon as he passed over the spot, he turned round to warn his daughter and son-in-law, of the circumstance when he saw them sink through the ice to rise no more. *Mont. Herald.*

Edward Develin *alias* Harvicker, convicted at the last Criminal Term of the murder of Louise Caron, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, this morning. An immense concourse of persons witnessed the execution, every avenue and place in sight of the gaol being completely crowded as early as 9 o'clock. At a few minutes after 10, Develin appeared on the scaffold, attended by the Revd. Mr. Bailargeon, the *Cure* of Quebec. His whole behaviour indicated him to be a man of very firm nerve. Having spent a few minutes in prayer with the clergyman, he advanced to the front of the scaffold, and said to the spectators:—'I hope that God Almighty will pardon all my sins—I had no intention whatever of murdering Louise Caron.' He then aided in having the rope adjusted, which being done, he strictly enjoined the executioner not to let the drop fall until he gave the signal. This he gave in a few seconds after, and he was launched into eternity.

It is stated in the Newburgh Gazette, that hundreds of cattle are dying in Orange county from the want of feed and the unexampled severity of the winter and spring.

Births,
On 13th inst., the lady of the Rev. Mr. Robertson of Bedford, of a son.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for
Veal Calf Skins.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2tf.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—
The public are respectfully informed that 70 BOYS and 30 GIRLS, from the above Society, are expected to arrive in Montreal by the 15th May next. These children have been trained, in the Society's Asylums at home, to habits of industry, and instructed in moral and religious duties. The Girls will be apprenticed as Domestic Servants to Families, and the Boys to Mechanics, Farmers, &c. Persons desirous of having these children are required to apply to the Subscriber; letters to be free of charge.
JOHN ORROK,
Secretary for the Canadas.
April 6.


NOTICE.
A SHEEP came into the enclosure of the Subscriber sometime in June or July last. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away.
Mrs. JANE COOK.
Cook's Corner, St. Armand, 14th April 12th, 1836. 1—tf

CAUTION.
MARIA JENNE, my wife, and I, having this day separated by mutual consent, this is to give notice that I will not be hereafter liable for any of her debts.
AMASA OWEN.
Dunham, 5th April, 1836. 1—2w

For Sale,
MY FARM, lying on the road between Henriville & Missiskoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are
A House, Barn & Shop.
28th March, 1836. AMOS STOW. 5tf.

CARDING MACHINES.
A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.
N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 26, 1836. 45—tf

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.

The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.

January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

For Sale,

OR

To Let,

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

Caution!!

The undersigned hereby cautions all persons from purchasing from James Gillen, of Brome, a Note of Hand, purporting to have been signed by the late Doctor George W. Jackson, in favor of Elijah Rice, for the sum of sixty Dollars, and dated the 6th September, 1832.

This is given to prevent the public from being imposed on, as said Note was purchased for an *Old Watch* and a few dollars; it being Known that the demand was a fraudulent one, and ought not to be paid.

HELEN P. JACKSON.
Brome, 2d April, 1836.—1—tf

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,—where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsly and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf.

POETRY.

For the Mississkout Standard.

A NEW SONG.

Air—A Cocker there was, & he lived in a stall.

Our Assembly is over, ended, and done,
Such another ne'er met,—will ne'er meet again,
They've humbugg'd the Country, the Council
and Crown,
And pass'd laws that Britons will ever disown,
Derry down, down, down derry down.

The Speaker, a mortal of boldness, not brave—
Who would be immortal this side of the grave,
Said the Constitution was shocking unsound,
And ought to be raz'd, or burn'd to the ground,
Derry down, &c.

The King he made out a deceiver complete,
His Council unwise, and his Premier a cheat,
Lord Glenelg no friend to his friendly board,
And John Bull, a bull in each sense of the word,
Derry down, &c.

The Ruler he honor'd when first he came out,
By attending each ball, each gala, and rout;
He thought of all rulers he was sure the best,
And prais'd him for virtues he never possess'd,
Derry down, &c.

Thus th' head of the House was a head-strong
old blade,
And the body and soul was as bad as the head;
The tail followed after in ruinous plight,
And the Constitution envelop'd in night,
Derry down, &c.

What friends of reform were these reforming
elves,
To reform the Council! not reform themselves,
O no! their pure House, though oft 'merg'd in a
storm,
Needs no sort of mending—no kind of reform,
Derry down, &c.

Ye radical ranters, wherever ye roam,
Know ye reformation should begin at home;
A thorough reform your poor members all need,
Before they can ever expect a sound head,
Derry down, &c.

April 24, 1836.

JOHN BULL.

THE ONE-ARMED TAR.

Old Tom Moffat was the finest frag-
ment of a jolly, good-natured, fearless
seaman that I ever met with. I say a frag-
ment of a man, for he was minus his right
arm. It was pleasant to look upon his
merry old face, and to see his flaxen locks
descending over his brow in sea-made
ringlets; for, though he was turned three-
score, there was not a grey hair upon his
head. He appeared like an image of con-
tentment, that envious mortals had de-
prived of an arm, and left him laughing at
their malignity. But above all,—though
Tom was neither given to the throwing of
the hatchet, nor the spinning of long yarns,
...it was delightful when he was about
half-a-sheet in the wind, to hear him
relate a few scraps of his history.

Aye! aye! (he would say) I have
been in some rum scenes, and encounter-
ed some rough squalls in my time, but
no matter, I am now sailing-master Moffat,
with five and sixpence a-day—and no mis-
take; and a pension for the loss of my
fin into the bargain. I am as comfortable
and happy as any two-handed man in the
three kingdoms. But if you wish to know
my history, all that's worth telling o't is
soon told. I was born in Hexham. My
mother was a naval officer's widow, and
her father a clergyman. I say she was a
widow, because my father died before I
was born. I had a sister, but I do not
remember her; and I was brought up by
my mother beneath the roof of her father.
He was a good but a severe old man,
and I tried to like him but I could not,
for I shook as I heard him cry—'Thom-
as.' He gave me a good education, and
wished to make a parson of me, though I
don't think I was any more parson-like
then than I am now, and that's not much
I take it. The old man didn't belong to
the church...he was a dissenter, and he
persevered in his determination of making
me a preacher. Therefore when I was
about sixteen, he called me into his study,
and informed me that he intended sending
me through to Edinburgh to attend the
classes. He even spoke of my succeeding
to the pulpit which he occupied, and he
spoke till he brought the salt water into
my eyes, and almost upon my cheeks, of
living to see me preach in it! I had no
ambition for the honors which he seemed
to have in store for me. However, as he
was rather too strict a disciplinarian for me,
I offered no objections to his plan of
sending me to Edinburgh. I thought it
would free me from the restraint under
which he kept me, and that was all I
knew about the matter. Though, like an
ungrateful dog as I was, I did not thank
the old man as I ought to have done.

Now my grandfather had a watch,—
it was not a gold one, but it was a very
excellent silver one, and it had a gold chain
and seals attached to it,—it had been
presented to him as a token of respect on
the day of his ordination by a family in
which he had been for six years tutor and
chaplain. And on the day of my depart-
ure, when I had kissed my mother's cheek
and felt her lips upon mine,—for I loved
her as I did my own soul, and she deserv-
ed it all,—the old man took my hand,
and he pulled the watch from his fob,
and he put it into my hand, chain, seals and
all,—and—

'Take this Thomas,' said he, 'for your
grandfather's sake, and as often as ye look
at it, remember that time is precious—
spend it not in vain.'

If I never loved the old man before, I
believe that I loved him then. For pres-
ents are excellent temporary openers of the

heart either of man or woman. If your
sweetheart be shy, it is wonderful how a
present will mollify her...but it is not the
real thing, and her seeming affection so
produced would stand the test or be of long
duration. I have been a sailor, and foolish
enough in my day, but I tell you, if you
wish a girl to love you sincerely and truly,
never attempt to win her heart by the offer
of bribes. Give a heart for a heart, and
nothing more till you have her hand too,
and then give as much as you like.

But as I was telling you, I set out for
Edinburgh with my grandfather's watch in
my pocket, and I pulled it out, either to
see the hour or admire my property during
every half hour on the journey. And I
believe, though I did shed tears when he
gave it, that before I was half way to Ed-
inburgh, I had forgot the giver in the gift.
However, the first session passed on tol-
erably enough. I was not kept upon short
allowance, but though I did not want for
virtuals, I had not a sixpence of pocket-
money, and I felt this the more, because I
thought that some of my fellow-students
perceived my circumstances, and despised
me on account of them.

I returned home honored with a prize,
and received the caresses of my mother and
the congratulations of my grandfather. The
old man predicted bright days for me...
already, in imagination, he beheld me in
the pulpit which he had occupied for thirty
years.

But with his first session ended the
prudence of Tom Moffat and his grandfath-
er's hopes. About the end of the second,
a circumstance occurred which put a stop
to my studies for twelve months, if not
for ever. The people with whom I had
lodged during the first year were about
to emigrate to America. Their name was
Lindsay, and they had a daughter called
Margaret, a beautiful girl of seventeen.
I never saw her but my blood ran at the
rate of ten knots. During my second ses-
sion we used to walk in the Meadows, or
around Duddingstone Loch together, and
I forsook the study of Greek and of Latin,
to study the words that fell from the lips
of Margaret Lindsay. But as I was saying,
they were about to emigrate to Amer-
ica, and I accompanied them to Leith,
and went on board the vessel with them.
It was night when they sailed. Marg-
aret and I were sitting in a corner
below, away from her parents and the rest
of the passengers, unseen, and talking
words of tenderness together. She prom-
ised never to forget me...I never to forget
her. I intended to accompany her out into
the Firth, and to return on shore with the
pilot. But we knew not how time moved
on. We were loath to part, and I noted
that the vessel was under weigh. In truth
I had never been on board of one before.
But lo! her parents called upon Margaret,
and there sat she with my hand across her
shoulders...and the vessel not only beyond
Leith Roads, but out of the Firth! There
was I, a penniless and involuntary passen-
ger across the Atlantic. It was a glorious
situation for a student to be placed in!
But the idea of enjoying Margaret's compa-
ny reconciled me to it. My mind was made
up at once, and I went to the commander
of the vessel and offered to make myself
useful during the voyage. He agreed to
the proposal, and I began to take my first
lessons in seamanship.

We arrived at Quebec, and after accom-
panying the girl I loved for more than three
thousand miles, it was hard to part from
her, and I wished to go up the country
with her father. But he would not hear
of the scheme. He said that I must go back
to my friends, and the master having found
me of service on my passage out, told me
that he considered himself accountable for
me, and that he must take me back to
Leith.

I will not bother you with an account of
my parting with Margaret, nor of her dis-
tress, poor thing. More than forty years
have passed, and I never think of it with-
out feeling I can't tell how until this day.
Neither will I tell you about our passage
home—there was nothing particular in it.
My mother received me as if I had risen
from the dead,—her joy was unbounded,—
she hung upon my neck and wept for
hours; and though I did not escape several
lectures from my grandfather, he was not
so severe upon me as I anticipated. But I
said nothing to either him or my mother
of Margaret Lindsay.

Such was my second session, and my
third and last was more unfortunate. As
I was now becoming a lad, my grand-
father became more liberal, and he allow-
ed me a shilling a week for pocket-money.
But during the very first month of the
session, a fellow-student advised me to
accompany him to the theatre. I had never
been in one, and besides the amusement,
he said we should receive a lesson in elocu-
tion. I needed but little persuasion to
accompany him, and we went to the pit
together. Two young ladies took their
seats beside us. They were wondrous
affable, and one of them was almost as
beautiful as Margaret Lindsay. I some-
times thought they were too affable, but
then they were polite,—very polite,—and
they smiled so sweetly, and thanked me
so kindly for every answer I was able to
give to their enquiries, that I could not
think evil of them. They wished us good
night at the door of the theatre, and my
friend and I proceeded to our lodgings.
But as we were passing along the South
Bridge—

'Moffat,' says he to me, 'what's the
clock?'

I put my hand to my watch pocket,
but neither seals nor watch were there.

I remembered having had it in my hand,
between the play and the farce, in the
theatre. I thought I should have fallen
dead upon the street—a blindness came
over my eyes. I heard the voice of my
grandfather crying in my ears—'Thom-
as! Thomas!...reprobate! reprobate!'

We gave information to the watchmen,
at the police-office, and at the houses
where such articles are received. But
presto!—my grandfather's watch, chain
and seals, were amongst the missing. It had
vanished like a rainbow, and was no where
to be found. Every succeeding day of the
session was one of agony and reproach. I
learned no more. If I opened a page,
imagination heard the ticking of my grand-
father's watch, and it ticked in my ears
eternally; or as I strove to read, I put
down my finger and thumb mechanically
to fumble with the chain and the seals, and
they rubbed against each other, and I start-
ed and cried—'What shall I do for the
watch?'

With a heavy and foreboding heart, and
a countenance that bespoke disaster, I
returned to Hexham. My welcome was
beyond my deserving; but supper-time
came, and my grandfather, my mother
and myself, sat in his little parlour.

'What o'clock is it, Thomas dear?' said
she kindly.

Had she driven a knife to my heart I
would have taken it as kind. I faltered—I
ventured a reply. My grandfather observ-
ed my hesitation, and he inquired—
'Where is your watch Sir—the watch
which I gave you?' He laid particular
emphasis on the latter part of his question
...my confusion increased, and I stammered
out some excuse about its being in my
chest, I believed. 'You believe no such
thing Sir,' said my grandfather sternly, 'go
bring it instantly.' I saw the storm gather-
ing on his brow. I perceived that he
not only suspected the truth, but believed
me more guilty than I was. I left the
room as if to go to my own apartment for
the watch; but scarce knowing what I
did, I left the house by the garden door,
and took the road towards Newcastle.
Before I had proceeded a mile, my reso-
lution was taken to go to sea.

I reached Newcastle before the inhabi-
tants were astir. You may suppose that
my experience in the manual duties of a
seaman were not great, being merely what
I acquired in a trip across the Atlantic
and back again. But I had a love for the
sea, and had learned readily. I knew that
the clothes which I wore were not likely
to procure me a berth, and I resolved, as
soon as the shops should open, to offer them
to a second-hand dealer in exchange for
the garb of a sailor.

About seven o'clock I was wandering
along what is called the Close, on the
look-out for a shop where I should be
likely to get an exchange of rigging, when
seeing a street of almost perpendicular
stairs, on each side of which were dealers
in old clothes, shoes, and such like, I as-
cended it, saying to myself—this is my
shop. I entered one of the cells, shops,
or call them what you like, the proprietress
of which had already been at her morning
libations. She received me with a low
cortsey, and as sweet a smile as her deep
rosy face was capable of expressing. On
making known my proposal, the smile
vanished from her face quicker than the
sun is hidden by a cloud in a hurricane.
She surveyed me from head to foot, as a
sergeant would examine a recruit, and
turning me unceremoniously round, inquir-
ed—'And how much wilt thou gie me t'
boot?'

Her whole stock of old clothes, shoes,
marine stores, and other *et ceteras*, were
not worth five pounds, while my coat
alone had cost three, not three weeks
before.

'Nothing,' replied I.
'Nothing! thou scoomy robber o' the
dead!' cried my fair dealer in second-hand
garments. 'Dost think I steal my guds?
Nothing!—Be off!' I was retiring from
the tempest, when she grasped me by
the tail of the coat, adding—'Coom
back, let me syee what I can de wi' thee.'

She then spread out a patched blue jack-
et, an old Guernsey frock, and a pair of
canvass trousers.

'Now, these will fit ye t' a tee,' contin-
ued she, 'or I'm a Dutchman! But upon
my word, thou shud gie me som'at t' boot,
my canny lad.'

The wide aperture serving for a window
was without frame or glass, and the folding
door was so hung around with the principal
stock of the shop, and barricaded with boots,
shoes, and such like, that it could not be
shut till night; and on my inquiring for
an apartment to change my dress—

'Jemmy Johnson!' exclaimed she, burst-
ing into laughter, 'that's a gud'un!—where
did ye get yur modesty? Did ye steal
the claes that ye are afraid to be seen?
My fyeth! I dinna knaw but the constab-
les may be here for them before night yet!
I had better mind what I'm deen', else I'll
lose baith guds and character.'

Making a virtue of necessity I equipped
myself as quickly as possible, and with a
hurried step hastened to the quay. With-
out stopping I proceeded to North Shields,
where I went on board a collier, and I in-
quired for the skipper. I was directed
down to the cabin, and there I found sit-
ting a jolly, fear-nothing, merry little fel-
low, penning a love epistle to his owner's
daughter. On applying to him for a
berth...

'Why, I dont know but I may gie thee
one,' said he, 'thou's a gud-looking young
chap like mysel'. Was ya ever in the

coal trade afore?' 'No,' answered I. 'I
might hae seen that by the whiteness o' thy
hands,' said he. 'Where did ye sar your
time?' I told him I had been in the
American trade.
(To be continued.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken
in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged
in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent inser-
tion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first inser-
tion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-
ingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES
MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS.

Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Montreal,
W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the
Mississkout Standard, will please leave their names
with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or
at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be
made

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to in-
form the Public that he is now opening and offer-
ing for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable
assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well
adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas
of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackarel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron,
Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut
and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to
mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED
prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in
exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price
will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes,
Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are
delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE
PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' ex-
perience in extensive private practice, and has
stood without a rival since its introduction to the
public for positively curing this troublesome com-
plaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious
complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fe-
ver and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea,
dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged
state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole
boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLTDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of
fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong
adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of
dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered
to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is
also advantageously used in cleansing and heal-
ing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury
or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably ap-
plied will require one application only!! Price
1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and
respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying
to the following agents, wherethe medicines may
be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarencville; Beardsley & Goodnow,
Henrysville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver
Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook &
Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent,
Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-riders, Frelighs-
burg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thro-
out the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Fre-
lighsburg.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the
liberal patronage he has already received
and begs leave to inform his friends and the pub-
lic that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,
on all its various branches; being supplied with
a full assortment of materials necessary for con-
ducting the establishment, and having in all the
above branches experienced workmen employed,
who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not
superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has
on hand a general assortment of finished arti-
cles in his line of business, which he would ex-
change for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has con-
siderably reduced his former prices and intends
making a still greater reduction, and hopes by
strict attention, neatness and durability of work-
manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage
and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

of the

Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and
Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND,
SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant
and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our
readers. The two papers were by mutual agree-
ment of the respective Proprietors united on the
7th of October last, and merged in one journal
under the above title. The success so far has
been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favour-
able expectations that were formed. At the
period of the junction a great improvement was
made, both in matter and manner of getting up,
which the Proprietor has every reason to believe
has met with the greatest approbation. The
editorial management was consigned to A. D.
Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country,
and a gentleman of classical attainments and lit-
erary acquisitions. His efforts have been crown-
ed with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intend-
ed for use of the numerous British residents up-
on this continent—its details consisting of all the
local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous
occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and
Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty
Metropolis of England. The Internal Improve-
ments, the corporation proceedings of the different
towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are
faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence,
state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and In-
solvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct
heads, and adapted to such British residents in
this country as cannot obtain access to the Eng-
lish papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Coun-
tryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped
by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77
Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per-
annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and
Old Countryman among people from the old
country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land
and other advertisements, conveying information
to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult.,
being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty
thanks to the public for the extraordinary patron-
age they have received, and pledge themselves that
no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves
worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extend-
ing circulation of the united papers, we may state
that in the first three months after the junction,
say from the 7th of October to the 7th of Janu-
ary, Four hundred and twenty four new subscri-
bers were added.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting
but because it can, with strict justice be de-
clared of the PHILADELPHIA SATUR-
DAY COURIER, which contains each week
upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature
—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domes-
tic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—
notice of new works—besides an immense fund
of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—mar-
riages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise,
stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements,
rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c.
embracing every variety of topics that can possibly
be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now estab-
lished for near five years, is, we believe, univer-
sally acknowledged to have the largest number of
Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment
and news, as well as being the largest and cheap-
est newspaper published in the United States.
Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is
printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with
unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account
of sales markets and news to the latest dates.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is publish-
ed at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small
sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining
matter, each week, enough to fill a common book
of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year,
and which is estimated to be read weekly, by
150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts
of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from
the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and up-
wards have already been expended by the publish-
ers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes
and in payment to American writers.—FIVE
HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offer-
ed in prizes for enriching its columns, the promo-
tion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of
American literature, of liberality believed to be
unprecedented as their success has already been
unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of
subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be
carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the
stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the
sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly
journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly
one of the very best in the United States.—[Pen-
sylvania Daily Inquirer.